

THE
CHINA MAIL
TYphoon Map &
GUIDE.
PRICE.....50 cents.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

AGENTS
Orders for the "CHINA MAIL"
and "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
may be made to our agents of
the following firms:
EGERTON, PATELL & CO.
FLETCHER, BICKLE & CO.
SHAWALD, KELLY & WALKER
Yohannes Kelly & Walker Co.,
Manila, &c. WADDEY & CO., LTD.

No. 18,800.

廿五八年五月八日

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1915.

卯乙大歲年四國民中

PRICE, \$2.00 Per Month.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants
ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS
Agents for
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINE & SPIRITS.

JOHN DEWAR & SON'S
SCOTCH WHISKY.

JOHN JEFFREY & CO.'S
PILSENER BEER.

WHEN FEAR COMES TO
BRAVEST.

Success of the Young Officer
At the Front.

The young officer—our new fighting man who a year ago knew no more of the ways of war than the man in the Moon—has taken to it as though he were born to it, and his deeds thereat will be well proud. Harold Ashton, a special correspondent in northern France, says: "He fights gamely; he dies gamely; his men love and honour him, and he loves and honours his men. Pride of birth, broad acres, and great riches hamper him not; he has sunk everything in that sublime fraternity of carrying on hand in hand and arm in arm with that splendid, rolicking soul labelled lovingly by us as Tommy, and he has no fear of whatever may happen."

No fears. Well, that, perhaps, is not quite the way to put it for fear falls upon us all, even at the most unexpected moments. And then, when the time comes to be really and horribly afraid, the demon must unaccountably vanishes, and a glorious rush of high spirits swoops in, upon the wings of which incredible deeds are wrought.

"A fellow in much more afraid of looking afraid than of being afraid," said a frank young officer of the London Scottish to me as we were talking this evening. "The only thing I had ever shot in my life was an old retriever with an ancient blunderbuss. At Messes the first German who came at me appeared to be about nine feet high, and I wasn't in the least bit afraid. I g'd him in the chest, and he went down with a crash. The other men round him were too afraid to melt away, and I felt entirely alone on the edge of a muddy turning field. For a moment I felt as I should imagine David felt when he slew Goliath, but an instant after, though there was no need for it, I became full of fear, threw my kit away, and ran impulsive into the night."

"Since then," headed with qualifications, "I have shot nine Germans to my own certain knowledge, and after each man went down the same feeling of fear swept over me, and I always wanted to run away."

QUADRUPLE ENTENTE.

One of Splendid Pages of History.

The *Giornale d'Italia* publishes the text of interviews which its representative has had with the Ambassadors in Rome of the Triple Entente Powers.

They all expressed the most profound satisfaction at seeing Italy enter the European conflict on the side of the Triple Entente, fighting against German barbarism.

M. Barrer, the French Ambassador, declared:

"It is with them at profound joy that I hail the very happy day on which Italy and France with one heart and one soul unite again on the field of battle."

Their brotherhood is as old as the two peoples. Italy intervened in the European conflict at a moment which permits her not only to assert her own aspirations but to uphold the supreme idea of right, which is the pure glory of Latinity."

"Personally, my joy is all the more profound in that I am a convinced partizan of the Italo-French entente, which is established on the double basis of sentiment and common interests. I consider it the honour of my life and my diplomatic labours that I have been able to work for this noble object and that I have been able to devote the best part of my activity towards furthering this end."

"The entry of Italy into the conflict will have, I am convinced, a decisive effect on the war, the end of which it will hasten. The Triple Entente has become, thanks to Italy, the Quadruple Entente, and a single Entente of all truly civilised nations for the defence of the highest idea of the rights and liberties of people."

"Indeed, then, to Italy for her magnificent action, which will be remembered in history as one of the most splendid pages of this war."

The Man Who
Gets There

Is the man who has blood—
real, rich red blood and
plenty of it—is he.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND
makes blood—lots of it—live
giving brain nourishing,
strength replenishing.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

BUSINESS NOTICES

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS
Forgings Castings and Repairs
PUMPS & INJECTORS AND ENGINEERS STORES
SHIPPED TO ORDER

Write for Prices

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
Sole Agents for KELVIN MOTORS.
STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE OR HIRE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be closed from MONDAY the 2nd of August to SATURDAY the 14th August, 1915 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 27, 1915. 643

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALLEN ENEMIES (WINDING-UP) ORDINANCE 1914.

AND
IN THE MATTER OF BEHN MEYER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, AN ENEMY COMPANY WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE SAID ORDINANCE.

NOTICE OF SALE
OF
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LANDS AND HOUSES.

SITUATE AT
Collyer Quay, De Souza Street, Prince Street, Robertson Quay, Kamish Marican Road, Mohamed Sultan Road and Grange Road, Singapore.

TO BE SOLD
BY
PRIVATE TENDER.

The 31st August 1915 has been fixed as the last day for the acceptance of tenders.

Copies of the Particulars and Conditions of Sale for tenders can be obtained and after the 25th June from the Liquidator at No. 4 Collyer Quay Singapore or from the undersigned.

SISSON AND DELAY
188 CHANCE ALLEY, SINGAPORE,
Solicitors For The Liquidator.

Hongkong, July 15, 1915. 614

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEL DATES.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

5.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAY.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

GARRETTE.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comprador order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

General Merchants
and
Commission Agents.

SIEU TING.

Burgess Dentist
No. 14, D'Aguilar Street.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation.

BUSINESS NOTICES

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING CO. OF
HONGKONG LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE
MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACTETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway
Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering Iron and Wood Work,

GRAVING DOCK 73' x 88' x 34' 6"

Pump empty Dock in 3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement
providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN L. THORNTON & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-12 to 100 B.H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,
LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the
Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address:—TAIKOODOCK. TELEPHONE No. 212.

STRAND 3' to 16' CIRCUMFERENCE.

BUSINESS NOTICES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

Portland Cement

In Casks of 273 lbs. net

In Bags of 253 lbs. net.

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

The Best Meals in Hongkong.

Either light or substantial.

Available only at the

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 3' to 16' CIRCUMFERENCE.

CABLE LAID 3' to 15' CIRCUMFERENCE.

4 STRAND 3' to 10' CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 30, 1915.

MUGME YA."

"While—you—wait" Photography
JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH
IN AN HOUR.

PRICE 2.00 per 3 pos. for Post Card.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

TELE. No. 254.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILERMAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDRY. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We are two Shipways and can accommodate any
vessel of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, CONVENT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 455.

Shipyard, Shum Sui Po, Kwun Tong, HONGKONG. Telephone No. K 9.

Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1915.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL, most central location within

the vicinity of all the principal Banks.

Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Unique
Under European Supervision. A First Class string Orchestra, popular selections from
6.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping.

For further particulars apply—

TELEPHONE 197. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "COMFORT". Manager.

TOTAL FUND AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1914, £22,622.185.

Authorized Capital £6,000,000.

Subscribed Capital £4,500,000.

EXTRA
TO THE
CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1915.

BY TELEGRAPH.
THE WAR.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

RUSSIA'S BRILLIANT DEFENSIVE.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, August 4.
A telegram from Petrograd states that the glorious and heroic nature of Russia's struggle is eloquently testified in the official despatches of "the fighting of the last three days."

The Germans, in striking directly at Warsaw, made enormous efforts to dislodge the Russians at the Narow. The battle was especially violent on the sector from Ostrolenka to Lomza. So great were the German straits that some positions were driven to conduct trench warfare, and the Russians in exploding mines continually had the upper hand.

The whole of the enemy army came down the tributaries of the Szkwa Pisha towards the Narow and attack the Russian positions, having first launched reinforcement from France. "Nevertheless," continues the communiqué, "we soon saw a complete German defeat on this sector because it took the Germans a whole week to drive back from the village our rearguard regiment while the fight for passage on the Narow, near Novogrode, was not evened before winter some of the enemy under cover in the forests who got to the Russian side of the river, but we prevented the artillery crossing and the troops who got across were almost annihilated with the bayonet."

These failures compelled the enemy to transfer reinforcements from France to the Rozan army, which was progressing and advancing more rapidly but its progress was barred by the river Oje.

The enemy then changed the direction of the attack and now, on a front between the Narow and the Oje, are making great efforts to advance in a north-easterly direction beyond Ostrolenka. They hurled for three days masses of infantry against our trenches and only advanced two or three versts after severe losses.

During a particularly desperate attack on the 2nd inst., which we repulsed, we saw the enemy's cavalry making an onslaught upon its own infantry to force them to re-attack after the repulse. The German losses were very heavy near Pokshivnitsa. The enemy concentrated masses of infantry in order to cross the valley of the Oje but our artillery smothered their advance and even broke up the force.

Our losses are very heavy, but our troops are making a valiant resistance to the enemy's plan to deal a severe blow from the Narow line, upon the rear of the Russian armies impeding General Mackensen's offensive.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

SUNDAY AUGUST 8TH.
Guards (Central Police Station) 8.45 p.m.

TUESDAY AUGUST 6TH.
British 1 Sergeant and 8 men
Portuguese ... 2 " " 13
Chinese 1 " " 7
Indian 1 " " 4
O. C. Guard, Chief Inspector Mason.

FRIDAY AUGUST 7TH.
British 2 Sergeants and 10 men
Chinese 1 " " 8
Portuguese ... 2 " " 12
O. C. Guard, Cross-Sergeant Wall.

SATURDAY AUGUST 8TH.
British 1 Sergeant and 7 men
Portuguese ... 2 " " 12
Chinese 2 " " 14
O. C. Guard, Sergeant Major Royle.

SUN 8TH GUARD

Any member detailed for Guard who finds it impossible to attend is hereby made responsible for providing a substitute and for advising the O. C. Guard accordingly at the Change Room.

PEAK CAVE.

Caps will not be worn, except by Inspectors and Sergeants, until ordered to do so.

(Sgt.) F. C. JENKIN.

D. S. P. (Reserve)

FUKIEN AND KIRIN GOVERNORS.
It is reported that the Fukien and Kirin Governors will probably be removed and that they will be succeeded by Sham Gum Kim and Ling Fook Pang.

OPIUM IN SHENSI.

A Mandate orders that a delegate shall be sent by the Minister for the interior to ascertain whether Governor Lui Tiu Yuen has enforced the opium restriction in the Shensi Province.

Printed and Published for THE CHINA MAIL, Limited, by HOWARD MURRAY BANK, No. 6, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.



Hughes and Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.
AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers
AND

Share, Coal and
General Brokers.

PROPRIETORS

"TO-KWA-WAN"
COAL STORAGE.

Codes used
(A.B.C. 4th & 5th EDITIONS
AL TELEGRAPHIC CODE.

Telegraphic Address
MEIRION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

on

FRIDAY,

the 6th August, 1916, at 2.30 p.m.,
at No. 4, Lycenus Villas, Kowloon.

THE WHOLE OF THE

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

therein contained.

Consisting of:-

TEAKWOOD:—Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Table with Extra Leaves, Roll-top Desk, Bookcase, Hallstand, Wardrobes with Bevelled Mirrors, Bedsteads, Washstands, and Toilet Tables, &c.

BLACKWOOD:—Tables, Cabinet, Overmantel, Stands and Trays, &c.

Also

Pictures, Ornaments, Brass Fender and Irons, Dinner and Breakfast Crockery and Glassware, &c., Cooking Stove and Ovens, Shanghai Baths, &c.

And

A Silk Tapestry-covered Drawing Room Suite, and Pots of Plants and Sun-Blinds. Catalogues will be issued.

On view from Thursday, afternoon.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 3, 1916. 683

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,

the 7th August, 1916, at 12 Noon,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Voeux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street,—

ONE SADDLE, BRIDLE, and

PONY CLOTHING in good condition.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 4, 1916. 684

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from J. H. de Ruyt, Esq., Consul General for the Netherlands, to sell by Public Auction.

on

THURSDAY,

the 12th August, 1916, commencing at

2.30 p.m., at No. 2, The Albany,

THE WHOLE OF THE

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

therein contained.

Comprising—

Teak Hallstand, Upholstered Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Oil Paintings and Pictures, Rugs, Cretonne and Lace Curtains, Screens, Teak Fender Seat, Fire Brasen, Ornamental Clock, etc., Large Teak Sideboards, Cabinets, Dining Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Card Tables, etc. (practically new), Large Brass Bedstead, White Enamelled Bedsteads, and Cot, Nursery Fire Guards, etc., Bed Linen, Wardrobes, Washstands, Toilet Tables, etc. (practically new), Toilet Sets, Bathroom, Pantry, and Kitchen Requirements, including large Dinner Service, and Aluminium Cooking Utensils.

Also

Sunblinds (new), Lady's Carrying Chair, Electric Lamps, Reading Lamps and Fans, Plants in Pots, and a number of lots of Toys, Games, etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view day before Sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 31, 1916. 687

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 4, 1916. 688

THE ACHIEVEMENT OF FRANCE.

(Articles I. II. III. appeared in the "China Mail" of July 27 and 28 and August 4.)

IV.

WAR OF ATTRITION.

This article discusses the effect up to the present of General Joffre's strategy of attrition.

It shows how during the winter campaign the French Army was strengthened and made more efficient in all departments—men, guns, and the organization of the supply of munitions.

Attrition is a word which has been loosely used and frequently misinterpreted. As applicable to General Joffre's winter strategy it means the kind of war in which the enemy is held in a long series of positions, and subjected to a variety of attacks in which he loses more than the attackers. General Joffre saw clearly that the reduction of Germany's man power was the first object of the Allies. A war of attrition benefits one side either if the losses of that side are out of proportion less than those of the enemy, or if the enemy is being detained pending the arrival of reinforcements. Both objects were part of the plan of the French Generalissimo.

The Allied trenches extended from the mouth of the Yser to the slopes of the Jura—a distance, it is known, of some 500 miles. Of this the Belgians held 15, the British 31, and the French 44 miles. Not all that line was, of course, held in equal strength. There were large sections on the crests of the Vosges where the front could be held by occupying certain strategic points, and there were other parts where the war had languished into a genuine stalemate owing to the impregnability of both fronts. The space from the sea to Albert, the neighbourhood of Soissons and Reims, Northern Champagne, the Argonne, the Verdun, and Nancy circles, and the southern end of the Vosges were the sections requiring special protection. Yet, with all deductions, for an army of a million and a half to hold over 500 miles was an extraordinary performance, requiring ceaseless vigilance and putting a terrible strain upon the rank and file. There was no leave during those months in the French Army, and it was not till February that married men were permitted occasionally to visit their families.

We can dimly guess what the long winter meant to the French lines, where balafras were often kept in continuous fire for five times longer than anything known in the British section. Fortunately a large part of the French ground was well suited to trench work. Along the Yser it was a swamp and on the Ipern salient little better, while the chalky soil of the Aisne made life uncomfortable. But in the light soil of the Cise valley and of Northern Champagne things were better, and the woods of the Argonne and the Vosges allowed

of forest colonists. There were horrible places such as La Boisselle, near Albert, where the French ran through a cemetery, but they were the exception. The French troops were not fed with the lavish variety of the British, but they had all they wanted, and their bread and coffee were the best in the world.

"STANDING."

Not only was the line held, but a series of attacks were made which did deep into the enemy's strength. There were movements on the Yser; there was the thrust north of Lens which ended in the capture of Vermelles; and in particular there was the great movement of General Langlois de Cary during February in Northern Champagne which brought the French guns almost within range of the railway behind the German front. In all these movements the German losses were far greater than those of the Allies. Even in the fight at Soissons in January, where the German counter-attack succeeded, the enemy lost probably twice as much as the French, and in the Champagne battles 10,000 German dead were buried. 2,000 prisoners were taken, and two regiments of the Prussian Guard were almost annihilated. Besides these actions, where attrition was the chief motive, there were certain movements undertaken with the intention of seizing vantage points for a future offensive. Such was the fighting at Les Eparges, in the Weare, and the movement of the left bank of the Moselle through the Bois le Prete, which between them pinched the German wedge at St. Mihiel very thin and gravely threatened its communications. Such was the advance over the Southern Vosges which secured the debouchement of the lower glens and won to within 10 miles of Mulhausen. This part of the campaign was partly reconnaissance and partly a securing of a "jumping-off ground." That this successful "nibbling" could go on for six months simultaneously with the holding of 500 miles of front is a proof of the superb vitality of the French army and the tenacity of their leaders.

PRINCIPAL ORGANIZATION.

But the most important work of all was being done quietly behind the scenes at Headquarters and in a thousand centres up and down the country. General Joffre was busy remedying the defects which experience had revealed, preparing his new armies, and organizing the resources of the nation. He had already drastically purged the army of incompetent officers. Every leader was now a proved soldier and the average age for generals had been raised to 42 years. From the start he had refused to follow German precedents and had created a national strategy suited to French people. In November he had an army thoroughly seasoned, welded, and perfected by war. But the three months' fighting had been maintained at a heavy price. It was necessary to fill up the gaps and keep the armies up to strength, and, in the second place, to find new armories for a future offensive. It was necessary also to provide munitions on a colossal scale, including heavy artillery and the high explosives, of which Germany had proved the value.

I do not think that history provides a parallel case of a great problem, with many intricate and novel developments, being met and faced in the midst of a life-and-death struggle. It was no mere question of the use of resources already available and organized. General Joffre's task was one of organic army reform and elaborate national reorganization. It would have been impossible unless he had had behind him a people inspired by a universal spirit of sacrifice. There were no politicians to obstruct. The Commander-in-Chief was a national dictator and the politicians were his willing colleagues. It is not possible in a short space to explain the steps taken to increase the armed strength of France. Suffice it to say that large classes hitherto exempt from service were called up, that all reservists were brought to the colours, and that the 1916 class, which would normally have gone into training last August, was already in training before the end of last year. Steps were taken to call up still later classes. The consequence was that before the spring the French active forces were largely increased, and substantial reserves will be available during the summer and autumn.

More intricate was the problem of equipment. The need for a combined national effort which we have lately felt in Britain was realized months ago in France. Every factory and workshop which could by any possibility be adapted for the purpose was used for the manufacture of guns and shells. The result was that the supply by March was increased 600 per cent. from what existed at the beginning of the war—a rate which will presently reach 1000 per cent. The achievement applied not only to quantity, but to quality. New types of heavy gun, new types of hand grenade and bomb, and all the material required for trench warfare were improvised with astonishing speed. Let it be understood that this was not an official but a national effort. Local committees were formed everywhere of leading manufacturers, and every scrap of plant and all the intelligence and ingenuity of the land were pressed into the service. Much, no doubt, still remains to be done, but the achievement of France up to date is a lesson in the meaning of national organization.

In this work France had one great asset. Our labour troubles have always appeared to her incomprehensible. In the first place, the gravity of the war was intimately felt by every class, and there was no real will to strike, even among the working-class. In the second place, the existence of compulsory military service was invaluably aid to the authorities when the munition crisis began to loom after the battle of the Marne. There was little need for the State to take over the management of private factories. The workers were soldiers, engaged in military work and subject to military law. Many who had been mobilized were recalled to their former trades, and there was no wastage of talent in the wrong channel.

The subordinate services of the Army were brought to a like degree of efficiency. Since the beginning of the war the French railways have transported from one point to another in the theatre of operations more than 100 divisions by means of more than 10,000 trains, journeys varying from 80 to 350 miles. The 12,000 motor vehicles of the Army have been used to carry troops at the rate of 250,000 men per month. As in the British Army the food supplies have been regular and excellent, and the medical service highly efficient. In spite of the inclement winter the sick-rate was lower than in time of peace.

THE SPANISH GUARDIAN.

Military critics speculated during the winter as to the direction of the great French offensive. Most were inclined to believe that it would take place in Alsace, or from the heights of the Meuse in the direction of Aix-la-Chapelle. Much valuable ground has been won in these localities, but the main movement which is still in progress, has been that of the army in the sector north of Arras. The value of a success here is obvious. It pushed far enough beyond Louvain to threaten the main communications of the whole German front south of Cambrai and compel a wholesale retirement. It is idle to speculate about what will happen next. The French have won the high ground commanding the plain of the Scarpe and Scheldt, and inflicted terrible losses upon the enemy. The sight of one of their artillery "preparations," when heavy shell fire was delivered for hours together with the rapidity of a machine-gun, was a proof of the fruitfulness of General Joffre's strenuous winter work.

BRITAIN'S COMMAND OF THE SEAS.

COMPLAINTS BY AMERICAN IMPORTERS.

A Pro-German Manœuvre.

England must be prepared to meet in the near future an issue that will be raised by the United States, and that is a demand for the relaxation of the blockade of Germany, wrote the Washington correspondent of the "Morning Post" on June 28. I give warning of this same week ago when the State Department began the preparation of the Note to England protesting against interference with American commerce. This Note, which was part of Mr. Bryan's policy to prove that the United States was strictly neutral, by sending a memorandum to England simultaneously with the despatch of the Luisitania Note to Germany, was ordered by the President to be held in abeyance pending a settlement of the question with Germany, but the Note was never delivered and not dropped, and will be sent soon as circumstances make it advisable.

Meanwhile pressure is being put on the State Department to make the Note as stiff as possible and to insist upon the right of Americans to obtain goods from Germany, importers most of whom are Germans, or at least are firms with German names, sent a committee to Washington to lay their grievances before Mr. Lansing. They told him that the British restriction upon German imports has caused them heavy losses, and they ask the right to import without interruption "merchandise whether the same has been paid for, contracted for, or may be contracted for, and the unrestricted right to ship non-contraband goods through neutral countries to or from Germany." In other words, the British blockade is to be considered as non-existent, and Germany is to be permitted the same freedom of the seas as if she were at peace and her submarines were not daily destroying the ships of the Allies and neutrals and slaying their passengers and crews.

THE CASE OF SWEDEN.

A NATIONAL DUTY.

Dr Murray Leslie, in a lecture before the Sociological Society recently, declared that there was a great deal in the German method of trying to destroy the moral of their own people. Our consuls know what they were doing in not allowing certain news, such as details regarding Zeppelin raids, to be sent out broadcast. They know how important it was to keep up the moral of the nation in this time of mental strain, and it was perfectly right from a medical point of view.

Once we felt that "the machine had begun to go," as Mr. Lloyd George expressed it, it would ally any nervous and talkative person that might exist. Optimism was the greatest value. The exploit of the dashing young airmen would do an immense amount of good. It would spread the feeling generally that an Empire which could produce such deeds could not be defeated.

So, also, they had thoroughly enjoyed the creation of Mr. Churchill. When his speech regarding the Dardanelles came out as it is, it lifted the whole country for the time being into a better atmosphere. We ought to be optimistic, but optimistic with knowledge, not with ignorance.

Each individual, said Dr. Leslie, should do everything possible to preserve his own health, because on good health depended the nation's mental well-being.

ACQUOINED AND FREE.

The two story of a soldier who was afraid, yet afterwards proved himself to be a hero, was related by Professor J. H. Morgan in a lecture at University College, London.

A sergeant in the Expeditionary Force

"lost his nerve and ran away. He was tried by court-martial, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. But in the interval between the sentence and its confirmation the famous attempt of the Prussian Guard to break through our line was made, and every available man was rushed to support the British. They included the prisoner's guard, and the prisoner, of course, followed suit."

He had recovered his nerve, and not only performed well but performed an act which in ordinary circumstances would certainly have brought him a good deal of gallant conduct, and probably the V.C. As a result the man's sentence was quashed, the record expunged, and he got back his stripes and an absolutely clean record.

RESISTING ON THE INVESTMENT.

But while no fear need be entertained of the President countenancing any action that would provoke resentment, appeals will be made to him to show his strict neutrality by dealing as vigorously with England as with Germany. The "New York Times," whose friendship has been so frequently exhibited, shows its concern over the situation in a guarded leader, mildly appealing to the British Government "to give reasonable and candid consideration to the representations made in our Note of March 30 in respect to American rights of trade." The "New York Times" admits that the question is beset with difficulties, and the principles of right and of law involved are not altogether on one side. It concedes that there are American Court decisions which can be applied by Great Britain in the present controversy, but "in view of the friendly character of the relations between the two Governments, Great Britain will hardly insist upon construing the Order establishing the blockade in a way to interfere unreasonably with our rights of trade."

The church in Swallow-street has been the centre of the Theistic movement since 1883. Mr. Vyse was vicar of Houghton-le-Spring when the vicarage was consecrated in The Swan and the Swan, and other vicars with him in the congregation had a knowledge of God's other knowledge, involving the denial of finality in Religion. Led by legal proceedings against him, for two years he defended his cause, which he carried to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; but he was deprived of his living, and coming to London he founded the Theistic Church.

—A MARTIN REMEDY.

CHAMBERS' CHOLERA, CHOLERA AND DIARR



WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346

**SUMMER
SALE NOW ON
EVERYTHING
IN GENTLEMEN'S
WEAR
REDUCED
TO EFFECT.
A CLEARANCE.
INSPECTION INVITED.**

THE DIARY.**MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.**

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, etc. at No. 4, Lyceum Villas, Kowloon.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, Aug. 7.—

Noon—Auction of Dachshund Puppies at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

12.30 p.m.—Steam Laundry Co.'s Meeting.

12.45 p.m.—Jockey Club Extraordinary Meeting.

4 p.m.—Gymkhana at the Race Course, Happy Valley.

SAT. AND SUN., Aug. 7 and 8.—

Flying Exhibitions by Tom Gunn in aid of Canton Flood and Orphans Flying Funds.

MONDAY, August 9.—

3 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at P.W.D.

THURSDAY, August 12.—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, etc. at No. 3, The Albany.

and between the Meuse and the Moselle. Although we have every confidence that this offensive will not lead to driving us out of Flanders and northern France, as the enemy hopes, still an attack with great numerical superiority may bring about a "backward and forward" battle which may go on for a long time without reaching a positive decision. In these circumstances it must be remembered that the giving up of individual points on an extended front is not a catastrophe, and the trenches which the French have taken from us between Carentan and Neuville they have had to defend with bloody losses, and without any certainty of keeping us out permanently. The general situation on the western front is that a development toward a decision will lie in the question of whether we are stronger in defence or the enemy stronger in attack."

The military critic of the Manchester *Guardian* takes a similar view, and, speaking of this continual exchanging of trenches which has marked the fighting in that region, says: "In themselves the military effect of these combats is often little more than a mutual slaughtering in which that side wins which puts the greater number of men out of action. 'Eye-witness' has himself drawn attention to this aspect of the war. Ultimately numbers will win—numbers of men and numbers of guns. The Allies, especially since the entry into the war of Italy, have the greater resources in men. If, therefore, they succeed in putting out of action more or even only as many Austro-Germans as they themselves lose—and do not fall behind in armament—they are fighting a winning battle."

The fighting in this region, in which the famous "Labyrinth" is situated, has been very severe, and the *Morning Post* states that the now-captured Labyrinth, which lies to the south of Neuville-St. Vaast, contains in an area of some two square miles a perimeter long in the aggregate of fifteen miles long in the aggregate. At present there are many indications pointing to a big offensive movement on the part of the Allies in northern France and in the vicinity of Ypres. We are now better able to cope with the enemy and the hope may therefore be indulged in that substantial progress may soon be realised.

NEWS FROM A LOCAL MAN AT THE FRONT.

The following extracts from a letter recently received by us from Mr. H. E. Vicar at the Front, will be read with interest by many of our readers.

In the Field, 27. 6. 15.
Regret exceedingly that I have been unable to get through any news when there is such a supply of good copy going, but the censor bars the way. I am trying, however, to get permission to write something of the adventures of the H. K. boys some 15 or 16 of whom are in the same company. They live and sleep in a hull of shot and shell, and it is quite a task to get them out. At present there are many indications pointing to a big offensive movement on the part of the Allies in northern France and in the vicinity of Ypres. We are now better able to cope with the enemy and the hope may therefore be indulged in that substantial progress may soon be realised.

Yours ever,
H. E. Vicar.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

Li Tze Cho was charged before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy this morning with fraudulently and wilfully converting to his own use various sums of money amounting in all to \$322.61.

Mr. Haywood appeared for the prosecution. Between Arms and Armentières things are very lively. It is an offensive of the enemy with strong forces, and therefore the beginning of the war was announced by Lord Kitchener. That announcement was not welcomed by our army command. That Lord Kitchener approximately keeps his word is due perhaps more to the peculiarities of a "coalition war" than to the completion of the much-advertised army of many millions white and colored Englishmen. For two weeks transports have undoubtedly brought notable new forces into France, but in any case not millions. What France has brought into the field for this offensive it is difficult to say. It may be the great army of defence from Paris, which does not feel itself threatened just now, or it may be newly trained young reserves, or perhaps troops rested after fighting in Champagne

and between the Meuse and the Moselle. Although we have every confidence that this offensive will not lead to driving us out of Flanders and northern France, as the enemy hopes, still an attack with great numerical superiority may bring about a "backward and forward" battle which may go on for a long time without reaching a positive decision. In these circumstances it must be remembered that the giving up of individual points on an extended front is not a catastrophe, and the trenches which the French have taken from us between Carentan and Neuville they have had to defend with bloody losses, and without any certainty of keeping us out permanently. The general situation on the western front is that a development toward a decision will lie in the question of whether we are stronger in defence or the enemy stronger in attack."

The military critic of the Manchester *Guardian* takes a similar view, and, speaking of this continual exchanging of trenches which has marked the fighting in that region, says: "In themselves the military effect of these combats is often little more than a mutual slaughtering in which that side wins which puts the greater number of men out of action. 'Eye-witness' has himself drawn attention to this aspect of the war. Ultimately numbers will win—numbers of men and numbers of guns. The Allies, especially since the entry into the war of Italy, have the greater resources in men. If, therefore, they succeed in putting out of action more or even only as many Austro-Germans as they themselves lose—and do not fall behind in armament—they are fighting a winning battle."

The fighting in this region, in which the famous "Labyrinth" is situated, has been very severe, and the *Morning Post* states that the now-captured Labyrinth, which lies to the south of Neuville-St. Vaast, contains in an area of some two square miles a perimeter long in the aggregate of fifteen miles long in the aggregate. At present there are many indications pointing to a big offensive movement on the part of the Allies in northern France and in the vicinity of Ypres. We are now better able to cope with the enemy and the hope may therefore be indulged in that substantial progress may soon be realised.

Yours ever,
H. E. Vicar.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS prescribe Chamberlain's Ointment, Cod-liver Oil and Diarrhoea Balsam. It relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains, quicker than any preparation on the market. Its performance has produced receipts totalling over \$200. Therefore by far, according to previous announcements, great pleasure in handling over to the Red Cross Fund the sum of \$225.75.

KWANTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund—

T.T. from Mr. Eu Tong Son of Ipoh	\$14,000.00
Chau Wo Girls' School	1,044.55
Per Kwong Wo Hospital collection No. 13	110.00
Tung On School	35.50
No. 1 Police Station, Shatin	40.40
Per Ching Shau Tong	20.50
Per Messo, Fook Tai Hing	259.00
Chinese staff of the Kowloon Customs Office, duty stations and launches	300.23
Per Mr. Sia Shin Chi from Tung Wo Co.'s Wo Fat, Wo Cheung and Wo Shing Junks Officers and men of the 4th King's Shropshire Light Infantry	25.00
Non-Treasury, Union Church P.C. No. 74	5.00
56 Chinese Subscribers of 25 each	280.00
Total	\$375,900.45

GYMKHANA TRAINING NOTES.

The course (middle) was drier this morning, but the sun was hot. "Maybe" came out early and was sent three-quarters, the reported time being 1.47, last quarter 33.2. According to one account his style was quite good. Roman Chief went well for the first three quarters of a mile pow, but faded away down the home straight. His quarters were 35, 33.7, 32.2, 34. Beattock, Geigz up, started off at a bolt; first quarter 32, last quarter 34.2, full time 1.41. Haroza Chief was taken slow but moved in good style. He is in very good form this morning. Soldier did fast time, the best quarter being done up the incline; 24, 22, 23.4, 1.39.4. It induced to put in a good dash on Saturday afternoon he will go very near to winning his race. Sunlight went nicely but was not ridged out. With his light weight he stands a good chance in the long race. Shabrang moved a little better but finished badly; 30, 27, 31 is not good enough for a final gallop. If it were not that he looked in such good condition we would leave him out of consideration altogether. Maketso's effort was the star performance; 24, 23.4, 33.1 = 1.35. All out, or should we say nearly all out. Perhaps he could have cut a bit off that last quarter. Tinker is moving well and looks in fine fettle, but his time was not good. Saxon Chief decisively beat Duke Dahlia over a mile. His time would probably have been better if he had gone alone.

Aldwyck was galloped slow yesterday on a heavy course; 2.24, last quarter 32. He looks in splendid condition and well trained.

The first event on Saturday afternoon

is timed to start at four o'clock and is

expected to get through the programme before half-past six. The band of the 74th Punjabis will play selections between the several events.

The times done this morning were—

Kukri, boy, 2 miles, 30. 1.03.3, 1.42.2; last 1.32.4.

Roman Chief, Sedgwick, 1 mile, 35,

1.10.3, 1.42.2; last 1.31.

Beattock, Geigz, 1 mile, 32, 1.00.4,

1.41.1; last 1.34.2.

Haroza Chief, Knoll, 1 mile, 37.3,

1.12.2, 1.41.4; last 1.32.2.

Soldier, Boyd, 1 mile, 34, 1.06, 1.30.4;

last 1.33.4.

Sunlight, Sedgwick, 11 last mile, 35,

1.10.4, 2.18.2; last 1.33.3.

Shabrang, Seth, 2 miles, 30, 1.18, 1.52;

last 1.36.

Winnin Hazard, Knoll (1) and Wild Cat, boy (2), 1 mile, 37, 1.11.1, 1.44; last 1.32.4.

Tinker, Boyd, 1 mile, 33.3, 1.10.3,

1.43.1; last 1.32.3.

Saxon Chief, Knoll (1) and Duke Dahlia, Geigz (2), 1 mile, 30, 1.13.2,

1.47.2, 2.20.2; last 1.33.

Leverett, Fisher (1) and Wild Cat, boy (2), 1 mile, 37, 1.11.1, 1.44; last 1.32.4.

Ping Ping, Boyd (2), 1 mile, 35.2, 1.14, 1.51,

2.23.3; last 1.32.3.

To-morrow we shall give some tips and selections.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

A New York telegram states that China will try to supplant Germany as the toy-making nation of the world. This effort, we are told, was revealed by the arrival of Mr. Chang, special representative of the Chinese Government, who came to the United States to purchase toys as samples for manufacture and to make arrangements for the purchase of necessary machinery. Mr. Chang explains that his Government is subsidising this new industry, and that with China's cheap labour and cheap freight, some day

China will be able to compete with Germany.

Mahomed Hassin, aged 22, un-

employed, of Mosque Street, was charged before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy this morning with doing wilful and malicious damage to property.

No. 41 to the extent of \$2 at Quarry Bay on August 4. Evidence was given that defendant had a quarrel with the

watchesman at Taikoo Sugar Refinery over

some money and threw a brick at him which struck the tram-car that was

passing at the time. Defendant was fined \$15 or three weeks, and ordered to pay \$2 compensation or another seven days imprisonment in default.

WHAT THE BUTLER SAW.

This exceedingly amusing and very popular farcical comedy was produced by the Howitz-Philips Company at the Theatre Royal, last night before a large audience. From the beginning of the first to the end of the third and concluding act the play went off with great gusto and to the delight of all. As it is too late in the day to refer in detail to Judge Parry's well-known play, it will suffice to say that "What the Butler Saw" was also seen by the audience with infinite amusement; as it was again presented by the Company in a most brilliant manner. The play was exactly the same as on the previous occasion with the exception that the additional character was presented in "Mr. de Bogomil," combination of poet and Shakespearean actor by Mr. Alec Mayes. Mr. Wheeler Dryden must have had a first class place of mention as it was he, as Pink, the Butler, who sustained the most amusing part of the evening. Pink's witlessnesses are certainly very broad, but Mr. Wheeler Dryden was very lively and very funny in his part. As Jack Barrington, an Irishman and an incorrigible flirt, Mr. Charles Haworth had a part that suited his easy, pleasing style. Miss Gertrude Godart as Mrs. Barrington showed splendid talents as a comedienne and seemed to enjoy the part almost as much as her audience did her performance of it. Mr. N. Thompson, as Professor Shale, must be heartily congratulated upon his excellent performance. He both looked the part and acted it with great creditability. Mr. Cyril Rawdon, as Major Fawcett, was also very good and gave a very able performance as General Dunlop. Mr. Jack Elport as Abraham Weinstein gave a clever impersonation of the stage Jew of a certain type. Miss Ada Edney displayed fresh versatility in her performance of Maria, a servant girl, and again proved herself to be a very capable and talented actress. Miss Lilian Stanbridge's performance of the part of Miss Foden was also very successful. The other parts of the large cast were in good hands, and received able treatment. Special mention might be made of Master Danor: Phillips in the part of a little girl, which he played with much intelligence.

DETAIL.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon—

On duty from to-night to morning of

12th inst.: Scouts Company, Officer on

duty: Capt. Stewart.

Detention Camp, Kowloon—

On duty to-night: Scouts Company.

Officer on duty: Capt. Hutchinson.

On duty 6th Inst.: Scouts Company.

Officer on duty: Lieut. Murphy.

Orderly Officer 5th to 12th Inst.: Lieut. Danby.

Orderly Sergeant 5th to 12th Inst.: Sgt. Sims.

HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR YPRES.

MESSAGES FROM COURTRAI STATE THAT HEAVY FIGHTING HAS BEEN RESUMED ON

THE YPRES FRONT. THERE HAVE BEEN A CONTINUOUS THUNDER OF GUNS AND VIOLENT

DETONATIONS AND EXPLOSIONS OF MINES. A LONG STREAM OF WOUNDED IS ARRIVING

AT COURTRAI.

BOMB FIGHTING ON FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The gendarmerie continues in the Arras region. The communiqué adds

</

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

MORE TURKISH TRENCHES TAKEN.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports that on the 2nd inst. a successful attack was made on a network of Turkish trenches on the right of the Australian and New Zealand corps, after a bombardment and the explosion of three mines. The sections were immediately occupied and another section was rushed with bayonets. The Turks did not attempt to counter-attack.

The Australasian success, reported by General Sir Ian Hamilton, has materially improved their position in that part of the northern theatre near Gavope. The result has been the gain of the crest of a ridge. The operation was necessary because the Turkish trenches were beginning to endanger the safety of an advance post called "Tasman's Post." Seventy Turks were killed in the trenches.

WAR DECLARATION DAY.

A SPIRIT OF CONFIDENCE GENERAL.

LONDON, August 4.

The papers are full of reviews of the war on the occasion of "Declaration Day," all breathing a spirit of confidence, showing that Great Britain is more powerful at sea than after Tratiglou, and that the Armies of the Allies are larger, and better trained and prepared, than a year ago. The papers print a terrible list of crimes committed by the Germans, of brigandage and murder by land and sea. Several public messages from prominent statesmen in Allied countries, paying remarkable tributes to Great Britain's part.

RUSSIA'S ADMIRATION OF ENGLAND.

M. Gorodnykin, the Russian Premier, says: "England has shown the world an unprecedented example of tranquil confidence and imperturbable endurance."

The Russian Foreign Minister, M. Sazonoff, says: "England's action filled the hearts of all Russians with affectionate gratitude and pride. We admire the response of the British Empire to the call of the country, and above all the tremendous power of the British Navy."

STEADY PROGRESS OF THE ITALIANS.

LONDON, August 3.

A Rome communiqué states that Austrian attempts to re-capture Mount Myleta and other positions in Carnao, and Mount Seibusi in Cursi were repulsed with heavy loss.

The Italians in Cursi continue to make slow but steady progress. They took 345 prisoners on Monday.

GERMAN PRE-WAR PROPOSAL TO SUPPRESS BELGIUM.

LONDON, August 4.

A telegram from Havre that Germany, four months before the war, proposed to France the partition of the Belgian Congo and the suppression of Belgium from the list of independent nations.

This striking revelation is contained in a Belgian official Grey Book published to-day.

A letter from the Belgian ex-Minister to Berlin proves absolutely that Herr von Jagow made this proposal.

ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

THE STRUGGLE NEAR WARSAW.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The most significant passage, says a telegram from Amsterdam, in the latest Berlin communiqué is that: "Along Narew front and before Warsaw there has been minor fighting."

The Germans claim some progress in the Northern region, but the army of General Woyrsch is practically at a standstill northward of Ivangorod. The communiqué says that General von Koevess has achieved success before the west front of Ivangorod, taking 2,000 prisoners and 32 guns.

General von Mackensen again met with stern resistance, but the Germans claim success after a day's fighting, and say that the Russians are taking up new positions, but the tone of the communiqué and the small number of prisoners claimed minimise the idea of a big success.

THE RUSSIAN VERSION.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Last night's Petrograd communiqué describes the continuance of desperate fighting round Warsaw, the Germans only progressing at the cost of enormous losses.

The enemy on the Narew front delivered repeated attacks at the mouth of the Schkva, where the Russian trenches constantly changed hands and bayonets were freely used.

The sanguinary battle north-east of Bozan is still undecided.

The Germans who crossed the Vistula on Sunday, after tremendous losses, captured a portion of the biggest forest north of Matzevitz.

A big battle is now in progress east of Ponievez, while engagements are more frequent west of Kovno.

INDIAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

A report by a representative of the American Embassy in Berlin upon the Indian prisoners in the war camp at Zossen gives a highly satisfactory account of their condition, health, and treatment. The various races occupy separate barracks, and all seemed in good spirits.

FRENCH HONOUR FOR KING OF THE BELGIANS.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

President Poincaré, says a telegram from Paris, visited the Belgian front and pinned the War Cross upon the breast of the King of the Belgians, saying that the Belgian cause was indissolubly allied to that of France.

SUGGESTED ALLIANCE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

A telegram from Petrograd states that M. Sazonoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Duma, referred in warm terms to Japan's services in the war. The experiences of the last decade, he said, proved that friendly neighbourliness between Russia and Japan was perfectly possible and reciprocally advantageous. Our relations with Japan should be the forerunner of a still closer alliance. Our friendly relations with Japan and China assured us that the negotiations between the two countries subsequent to the capture of Kiauchau would no wise compromise Russian interests and enabled us to follow the negotiations with complete calm, even in the most critical stages. Both countries appreciated our attitude highly. These same relations of confidence with China enabled us to arrive at a definite agreement concerning Mongolia.

THE NEW SPIRIT IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The new spirit in Russia, says a Petrograd telegram, is shown in a resolution adopted by the Duma not to conclude peace till victory is complete, recognising that the nearest way to victory is the willing assistance of the whole population, forgetting political quarrels, while the authorities give benevolent attention to the interests of loyal citizens without distinction of race, language, or religion; and finally demanding the immediate provision of munitions and that those responsible for criminal emissions shall pay the penalty, no matter what their position.

The President in a speech said that on reflection it was plain that the war had resulted thus far in the sole aim to ensure victory. He sincerely hoped that after the war amicable relations would continue on the basis of the present reciprocal confidence.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO THE AMERICAN NOTE.

LONDON, Aug. 3, 11.10 p.m.

The Anglo-American correspondence regarding the British blockade is published to-night.

The latest phase is that the United States does not recognise the validity of the British Prize Court under the restraint of municipal law and also, in the case of the steamship "Neches," the United States insists on the rights of American owners to bring goods out of England in neutral ships even though these goods were originally from Germany.

Sir Edward Grey in a most friendly reply states that Great Britain is prepared to examine cases of alleged hardship in a spirit of consideration for the rights of neutrals, including the cargo of the "Neches."

He deals with the general question of the blockade in a lofty spirit and emphasises that the Allies have faced an enemy who poisoned wells in South-West Africa, used poison gas, sank the "Lusitania" and had shockingly violated the rules of civilisation; consequently the Allies must take every step to overcome such an enemy.

Sir Edward Grey refutes the American contention that an avenue of commerce to the enemy should be open through neutral ports. "This contention," he says, "Great Britain is unable to accept. It is not sustained by law or by the principles of international equity."

Sir Edward Grey then proceeds to give the United States decisions supporting Great Britain's view and affirming that Britain will be careful not to interfere with commerce genuinely destined for or proceeding from neutral countries. He points out that figures show that America's increased commerce during the war has more than compensated her for the loss of German and Austria neutrals. He concludes by dealing with the question of Prize Courts and declares that it appears the principles of the Prize Courts of America and Great Britain are identical; anyhow appeal can be made to the Privy Council and finally to the International Tribunal—but he trusts, however, that Great Britain's willingness to make reasonable concessions to American interests will prevent the necessity for such appeal.

NEW DISPOSITION OF RUSSIAN FORCES.

Everything Going Well.

LONDON, August 3.

Telegrams from Petrograd say that the civil life of Warsaw continues. The people frequent the cafés and parks, but the hotels are empty. Everything has gone well regarding the disposition of the Russian forces. The position in the Polish theatre is gradually becoming narrower, but in various fierce battles the Germans are suffering grave losses.

Field-Marshal Von Hindenburg has been compelled again to reinforce his Army along the Narew, where the tributary, the Oje, is proving a great obstacle to German designs on the railway. Even if the Germans reached the station of Osrow, on the branch line, the nature of the country beyond is so difficult that they could only entrenched and proceed by sapping. Germans in Russian uniforms, who attempted a surprise on the Vieprz, were annihilated.

THE BALKAN STATES AND THE WAR.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Ever Pasha has left Constantinople for the purpose of inspecting the fortifications of the Dardanelles, Kirkukle and Adrianople.

It is announced that Ever Pasha will meet the Bulgarian Staff at Mustafapasha.

The Greek Minister in Paris, in a statement, says the excellent military position of France has created a deep impression in Greece.

All talk of further adjournment of Parliament has ceased. Everything points to M. Venizelos forming a new Cabinet.

Commenting on the reported Russo-Bulgarian agreement, the Greek newspapers agree in declaring that should Bulgaria attempt to attack Serbia, the Greeks will consider themselves bound in honour to assist Serbia.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY ABROAD.

London, August 3.

The Russians are very active abroad, says a Petrograd telegram. Submarines attacked a gunboat near Windau and forced it to run ashore. They also put to flight a Zeppelin and two aeroplanes. One of them was brought down.

Russian destroyers in the Black Sea raided the whole Austrian coast, destroying 450 sailing craft and four naval yards.

A COSTLY CAMPAIGN.

London, August 3.

From an authoritative German source, says a telegram from Rome, it is learnt that the losses of Germany on the Eastern front during the months of May and June amounted to 270,000.

STEEL HELMETS FOR SOLDIERS.

London, August 3.

It is stated in Paris that the British military authorities are borrowing 500 helmets from the French Army for experimental purposes.

GERMAN MACHINATIONS IN PERSIA.

London, August 3.

Speaking in the Duma, the Foreign Minister, M. Sazonoff, alluding to Persia, "doubt on the German intrigues there, and hoped that the combined efforts of Great Britain and Russia would assist Persia to stifle these machinations. "If these efforts do not succeed," said the Minister, "we shall probably have recourse to other methods of action."

EXPORT OF COAL PROHIBITED.

London, Aug. 3.

The Gazette announces that the exportation of coal is prohibited except to British Possessions and Protectorates.

THE WELSH GUARDS.

London, August 3.

King Presents Colours.

There were enthusiastic scenes at Buckingham Palace when the King presented the Colours to the new Regiment of Welsh Guards. Queen Alexandra, Princess Mary, and other members of the Royal family, and Lord Kitchener watched the ceremony, which took place amid great cheering from crowds of people. Instead of bands, picked vocalists sang Welsh geels.

SUBMARINE ACTIVITY NEAR CONSTANTINOPLE.

London, August 3.

The Times correspondent at Mytilene says it is reported that Galata Bridge, Constantinople, has been blown up by submarines.

THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

London, August 3.

Trade with Enemies in China.

(June 24.) Sir J. Lomdale asked whether the Foreign Office was now prepared to advise that all trade between British subjects in the United Kingdom and China, and German, Austro-Hungarian, or Turkish subjects and firms, commercially domiciled in China, should be prohibited.

Lord Robert Cecil replied that His Majesty's Government had decided to prohibit trading with persons of enemy nationality in China and in other countries where the administration was not to be deemed friendly, such trade, as far as possible, to be specified.

Sir J. Lomdale asked whether the Under-Secretary was aware that certain London banks were discounting bills from Chinese firms at Hongkong.

"Lord Robert Cecil: I was not aware of that, but I will make inquiry."

With the defendant, but had never liked the latter's visits to him. He had not gone to a dinner at West Point with defendant and after the dinner left \$75 at gambling which he borrowed from the defendant.

The defendant did not come to his shop a fortnight later and defendant gave evidence, and the case was adjourned.

With Order.

THE WAR ANNIVERSARY.

Special Intercession Services.

Yesterday was the first anniversary of the declaration of war between England and Germany, and in company with other Mass., throughout the English Intercession Services were held in Hongkong at St. John's Cathedral and Union Church.

The service inside the cathedral was one that will not easily forgotten.

The special office was filled to the doors, the general public mingling with the military, navy and khaki-clad volunteers, while here and there one or two touch of black to mark the awful tragedy of the great conflict.

The service was conducted with intense reverence and solemnity, there being pause for silent prayer at the names of those Hongkong men who had fallen or lay wounded, echoed throughout the building.

The service opened with the usual song.

The Rev. H. Capley Moyle read special lessons after which the choir sang the anthem, "O Lord God, Thou strength of my health." This followed the special Prayer of intercession intoned by the Bishop: "For the King and all in authority, our soldiers and those of our Allies, the sailors of the Allied fleets, airmen, merchants on the seas, the wounded and the sick, and those who are sent unto them for the dead; those who are sick unto them for a complete victory and a righteous peace and, finally, that the distress might be overruled and God's Kingdom advanced and nations united in a firmer fellowship."

The special hymns were "O God our Father in ages past" and "Lord Father in thy mercy."

The service concluded with the National Anthem, led by the choir, and sung with fervour.

THE CHINA MAIL.

Get a bottle to-day! Price 60 cents.

CALLIGURA

Corns are one of the most distressing of the minor ailments.

The pain they produce in walking is often agonising.

Don't try to dig them out.

Chirotherapy is best left to the Chiropractor!

Besides there is not the least necessity.

Calligura is a sure and certain cure. The Corns comes out of its own accord after a few applications.

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY

Tel. 492. 31, Queen's Road, Central.

THE CHINA MAIL

Typhoon Map and Guide

WITH TABLE AND TRACKS OF PAST DISTURBANCES

Price 50 cents.

THE HANDY BOAT FOR MACAO.

THE S.S. "CHUEN CHOW"

THE ONLY BOAT LEAVING AT 5 P.M. EVERY DAY.

Back again by noon on the following day.

SUNDAY—Leaves Macao 1.30 P.M. Arrives Hongkong about 6 P.M.

FARES:—First Class \$3 Single; \$3 Return (Saloon).

First Class \$1 " 31.50 " (Saloon) for Chinese.

Second Class 60 cts. Single; \$1 Return

Electric Fans

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:

STEAMERS	TO SHI	REMARKS
NOVARA	Capt. H. R. HETHERINGTON, R.N.R.	About 1st Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	14th Aug.	Passage.
LONDON, VIA USUAL PORTS	MALTA	Noon
OF CALL	Capt. C. G. TALBOT, R.N.R.	See Special advertisement.
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOREA & YOKOHAMA	NONE	About 1st Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	NOVARA	Noon
OF CALL	Capt. H. R. HETHERINGTON, R.N.R.	17th Aug. Passage.

Subject to immediate alteration without Notice.

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co. Office.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA
AND SEATTLE

In connection with THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE &
ST. PAUL RAILWAY
For VICTORIA AND TACOMA via SHANGHAI,
NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

S.S. "SEATTLE MARU" Capt. M. Nemoto..... Friday, 6th August at 3 p.m.
These Steamers of American Line have fast speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

For BOMBAY via SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "INAO MARU" Capt. T. Wakasawa.....

For TAMSUI AND KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

S.S. "DALIN MARU" Capt. K. Murakami..... Sunday, 8th Aug., at Noon.

S.S. "KANJO MARU" Capt. Y. Yamamoto..... Thursday, 18th Aug., at Noon.

For ANPING AND TAROW via SWATOW AND AMOY.

S.S. "SOSHU MARU" Capt. A. Kobayashi..... Wednesday, 18th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR HAIPHONG via HOIHOW.

Captain Leave

Steamer Jitamuru.....

"DAIGE MARU" Capt. T. Konishi..... Saturday, 7th Aug., at 10 a.m.

These Steamers of Coast and Foreign Line have excellent accommodation for first class passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans. These Steamers will

arrive and depart from the Soon Yip Wharf near the Harbour Office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,

Second Floor No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO.
LIMITED.

MAIL
SERVICE
TO AUSTRALIA, via MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION)

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA.	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA.
WESTERN	9th August, at 11 a.m.	23rd August, at 11 a.m.
ALDERHAM & ST. ALBANS	2nd August, 23rd August.	17th Sept., at 11 a.m.

THE above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO OR THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
WITH TRANSHIPS AT CALCUTTA, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

AND APCAR LINE.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	On or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
"SANGOLA"	18th August	A Steamer	Beginning of September.

For Freight and further particulars apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents

HONGKONG—NEW YORK
REGULAR SAILINGS via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

FOR NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Calls on or about
S.S. BORNEO MARU, For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya. 17th Aug.

S.S. RIWON MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama. 21st Aug.

S.S. HOKUO MARU, For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya. Macassar & Balikpapan. 6th Sept.

S.S. HANJU MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama. 11th Sept.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.
MONGOLIA 27000 tons
KOREA 18000 tons
CHINA 16200 tons
PERSIA 8000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco.

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

S.S. KOREA..... Sailing TUESDAY, 10th Aug., 1 p.m.
S.S. SIBERIA..... TUESDAY, 11th Aug., 1 p.m.
S.S. CHINA..... TUESDAY, 13th Aug., 1 p.m.
S.S. MANCHURIA..... TUESDAY, 15th Aug., 1 p.m.

For further information, rates, itineraries, schedules, etc., apply to—

B. C. MORTON, Agent,
King's Building (opposite Blake Pier). Telephone No. 121.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer Displacement Tons & Speed. Leave Hongkong.

CHIYO MARU..... 52,000-1 knot. TUES., 24th Aug. at NOON.

TENYO MARU..... 52,000-21 knots. TUES., 14th Sept. at NOON.

NIPPON MARU..... 11,000-18 knots. TUES., 26th Sept. at NOON.

SHINYO MARU..... 35,000-21 knots. TUES., 12th Oct. at NOON.

VIA MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

FIRST CLASS to London £71-10. Return (6 months) £120.

" " New York 280. " 286-10.

" " San Francisco 245. " 283.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN Ports, Honolulu, Hilo, Los Angeles, San Fran., Panama, Callao, Iquique and Valparaiso.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer Displacement Tons & Speed. Sailing.

ANJO MARU..... 18,500-18 knots. Friday, 10th Sept., at Noon.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to—

K. DOI Acting Agent,
King's Building (opposite Blake Pier). Telephone 291.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Telephone No. 215.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS STEAMERS Displacement SAILING DATES.

VIA SINGAPORE MISHIMA MARU, THURSDAY, 12th Aug., 1915.

Capt. Wada, Tons 16,000. Arr. at Noon.

SWATOW EDWA MARU, THURSDAY, 26th Aug., 1915.

Capt. Murai, Tons 21,000. Arr. at Noon.

VICTORIA, E.G. & SEATL. SWAWA MARU, THURSDAY, 10th Sept., 1915.

THRU MANILA, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKO.

Capt. Horii, Tons 13,500. Arr. at 4 p.m.

SHIBDUOKA MARU, THURSDAY, 19th Sept., 1915.

Capt. Tsuchiya, Tons 12,500. Arr. at 4 p.m.

SIDNEY & MELBOURNE HITACHI MARU, THURSDAY, 17th Sept., 1915.

Capt. Tomonaga, Tons 13,500. Arr. at 11 a.m.

DAY ISLAND, TOWNS TANGO MARU, THURSDAY, 14th Sept., 1915.

Capt. Soejida, Tons 13,500. Arr. at 4 p.m.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA TANGO MARU, SATURDAY, 14th Sept., 1915.

Capt. Soejida, Tons 13,500. Arr. at 10 a.m.

RANGOON MARU, SUNDAY, 5th Aug., 1915.

Capt. Nomura, Tons 8,000. Arr. at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA TOSA MARU, SUNDAY, 8th Aug., 1915.

Capt. Takano, Tons 12,000. Arr. at 10 a.m.

CALCUTTA & SINGAPORE COLOMBO MARU, SATURDAY, 7th Aug., 1915.

Capt. Salomo, Tons 5,000. Arr. at 10 a.m.

BOMBAY & SINGAPORE KAMAKURA MARU, MONDAY, 13th Aug., 1915.

Capt. —, Tons 13,500. Arr. at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA YASAKA MARU, TUESDAY, 14th Aug., 1915.

Capt. Yamada, Tons 21,000. Arr. at 10 a.m.

Round the World, Yen 1,045.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

KUSU MOTO, Manager.

Telephone No. 222.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

Telephone No. 222.

For

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

CONNECTING STEAMER LEAVES YOKOHAMA	STEAMER TO COLOMBO	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONG-KONG	Arriving at COLOMBO	Leave MARSEILLES	Die at LONDON
pm. about	about	about noon				
MALTA	Aug. 9 Aug. 14	PERSIA	Sept. 11	Sept. 18		
NOVARA	Aug. 22	MOREA	Sept. 25	Oct. 2		
SARDINIA	Sept. 19	MALOJA	Oct. 9	Oct. 16		
NANKIN	Oct. 4	PIARABIA	Oct. 23	Oct. 30		
MALTA	Oct. 17	MOLDAVIA	Nov. 8	Nov. 13		
NOVARA	Oct. 17 Oct. 22	KYUBER	Nov. 20	Nov. 27		
SARDINIA	Nov. 1 Nov. 16	MEDINA	Dec. 4	Dec. 11		
NANKIN	Nov. 14 Nov. 19	MONGOLIA	Dec. 18	Dec. 25		

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of booking.

FARES TO LONDON AND MARSEILLES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:

LONDON.						
1st SALOON "A"	Accommodation	SINGLE	£70.	RETURN	£105.	
"	"	"	264.	"	296.	
2nd SALOON "A"	"	"	248.	"	272.	
"B"	"	"	244.	"	268.	
1st SALOON "A"	Accommodation	SINGLE	£66.	RETURN	£99.	
"B"	"	"	260.	"	290.	
2nd SALOON "A"	"	"	246.	"	268.	
"B"	"	"	242.	"	265.	

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSIT) STEAMERS
WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON,

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMER.	Leave YOKOHAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONG-KONG	Leave SPOLE	Due at MARESILLES	Due at LONDON
more	about Sept. 13	about Sept. 23	about Sept. 28	about Oct. 5	about Nov. 5	about Nov. 14
NELLOR	Oct. 25	Nov. 4	Nov. 10	Nov. 16	Dec. 15	Dec. 23
NAGOYA	Nov. 8	Nov. 18	Nov. 24	Nov. 30	Dec. 30	Jan. 7
NAMUR	Dec. 6	Dec. 16	Dec. 22	Dec. 28	Jan. 27	Feb. 3
KASHMIR	Dec. 20	Dec. 30	Jan. 5	Jan. 11	Feb. 16	Feb. 17

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTERHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO, FARES TO LONDON.
1st SALOON £54. SINGLE £23. RETURN £27.

FARES TO MARSEILLES

1st Saloon £50 Single.

2nd Saloon £23.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy
owing to the War in Europe. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled
or altered without notice.

For further particulars apply to

M. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN
AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong: 28th August. S.S. "SURAT" 17th September.
EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and offering the Quickest Freight
Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong S.S. "MADAWASKA" 26th August.
For Rates of Freight apply toTHE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

For STEAMER SAILED
LONDON "CITY OF BANGKOK" On 4th August.
LONDON "KANDAHAR" On 25th August.
Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

18

PRIME
PHILADELPHIA
ELECTRIC
COMPANYWELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISHBEST FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING
CUTLERY - 32 6° 1/2 2/6 & 4/-OAKLEY'S
KNIFE BOARDSPREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING
& INJURY TO THE KNIVESJOHN OAKLEY & SONS LTD.
BLACK LEAD MILLS, LONDON

109 GATEHOUSE ROAD, LONDON, E.C. 2

